13. (New) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said outer power supply is a rectified alternating current (AC) supply.

14. (New) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said means for receiving hydrogen gas comprises tubing.

15. (New) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said means for receiving hydrogen gas comprises a duct.

16. (New) The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising a means for maintaining the pressure of received hydrogen gas in said means for receiving hydrogen gas at a pressure greater than the atmospheric pressure.

17. (New) The apparatus of claim 16, wherein said means for maintaining the pressure of received hydrogen gas comprises a valve.

18. (New) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said turbine is connected to one end of said means for receiving hydrogen.

19. (New) The apparatus of claim 18, wherein said turbine is further coupled to an electric power generator.

20. (New) The apparatus of claim 19, wherein said electric power generator is electrically connected to said electrodes and to said turbine.

21. (New) The apparatus of claim 20, further comprising means for electrically connecting and disconnecting said electrodes from said electric power generator.

22. (New) The apparatus of claim 19, wherein said electric power generator is an alternating current generator.

23. (New) The apparatus of claim 22, further comprising a rectifier system to

convert alternating current into direct current prior to being delivered to said electrodes.

24. (New) The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising means for electrically connecting and disconnecting said electrodes from said outer power supply.

25. (New) The apparatus of claim 24, further comprising means for reducing the amount of power provided by the outer power supply to said electrodes.

26. (New) The apparatus of claim 25, wherein said means for reducing the amount of power provided by the outer power supply comprises a timer to control cycles of connecting and disconnecting said electrodes from said outer power supply.

27. (New) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said at least one pair of electrodes comprises a plurality of pairs of electrodes.

28. (New) The apparatus of claim 27, further comprising an outer power supply connected to a first pair of electrodes and an electric power generator connected to a second different pair of electrodes.

29. (New) The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising a means for electrically connecting and disconnecting said electrodes from said outer power supply.

30. (New) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said means for receiving hydrogen is connected to a container capable of receiving and holding hydrogen gas.

31. (New) A method for obtaining hydrogen by electrolysis, comprising:

providing power to at least one pair of electrodes submerged in a saline solution containing cavity to create hydrogen gas by electrolysis;

removing hydrogen gas formed during the electrolysis process with a means for receiving hydrogen, wherein said means for receiving hydrogen gas communicates with a turbine, and wherein said electrodes are operated in said saline

solution at a depth sufficient for the pressure of hydrogen gas received by said means for receiving hydrogen gas to operate said turbine.

32. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein a direct current (DC) is applied to said electrodes from an outer DC supply.

33. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein a direct current (DC) is applied to said electrodes from a rectified alternating current (AC) supply.

34. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said saline solution is sea water.

35. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said cavity comprises a salt water body selected from the group consisting of a salt water lake, a sea, a well containing salt water and a natural or man-made cavity containing salt water.

36. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said means for receiving hydrogen gas comprises a duct.

37. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said means for receiving hydrogen gas comprises tubing.

38. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein said tubing is connected at a first end to said electrodes at a predetermined depth in said saline solution, said tubing extending toward the surface of said saline solution and said tubing being connected at a second end to said turbine at approximately the same depth in said saline solution as the connection of said tubing to said electrodes.

39. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said means for receiving hydrogen receives hydrogen gas at the bottom of the region of said cavity in which said electrodes are located.

40. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said pressure is allowed to build by

maintaining a valve in said means for receiving hydrogen in a closed position.

41. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein the pressure of received hydrogen gas in said means for receiving hydrogen gas is maintained at a pressure greater than the atmospheric pressure.

42. (New) The method of claim 41, wherein said pressure is maintained by operating a valve in said means for receiving hydrogen.

43. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said turbine is further coupled to an electric power generator.

44. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein said electric power generator is electrically connected to said electrodes.

45. (New) The method of claim 44, wherein said electrodes are electrically connected and disconnected from said electric power generator.

46. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein said electric power generator provides an alternating current.

47. (New) The method of claim 46, further comprising converting alternating current into direct current prior to said direct current being delivered to said electrodes.

48. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said electrodes are electrically connected and disconnected from said outer power supply.

49. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein power provided by the outer power supply to said electrodes is reduced in response to operation of a turbine.

50. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein said means for reducing the amount

of power provided by the outer power supply comprises a timer, wherein said timer controls the connecting and disconnecting of said electrodes from said outer power supply.

51. (New) The method of claim 31, wherein said at least one pair of electrodes comprises a plurality of pairs of electrodes.

52. (New) The method of claim 51, further comprising an outer power supply connected to a first pair of electrodes and an electric power generator connected to a second different pair of electrodes.

53. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein said electrodes are electrically connected and disconnected from said outer power supply.

54. (New) A method for obtaining hydrogen and oxygen by electrolysis, comprising:

providing power to at least one pair of electrodes submerged in a cavity containing acidulated or acidified water to create hydrogen and oxygen gas by electrolysis;

removing hydrogen and oxygen gas formed during the electrolysis process with means for receiving hydrogen and oxygen, wherein said means for receiving hydrogen and oxygen communicates with a turbine, and wherein said electrodes are operated in said water at a depth sufficient for the pressure of hydrogen and oxygen gas received by said means for receiving hydrogen gas to operate said turbine.